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IMPROVING THE PRACTICE OF FORMING FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

The article analyses the main sources of forming financial resources of enterprises. Furthermore, it describes some ways to improve the process of forming additional resources for enterprises.Management of financial resources of an enterprise is a set of purposeful methods, operations, levers, methods of influencing various types of finance to achieve a certain result. The financial resources of the firm are a part of the cash in the form of income and external income intended for the fulfillment of financial obligations and the implementation of the costs of ensuring extended reproduction. Financial resources and capital are the main objects of research of the firm's finances.

KEYWORDS: *Financial resources, Sources of funds, Share capital, Authorized capital, Pricing policy.*

INTRODUCTION

Management of financial resources of an enterprise is a set of purposeful methods, operations, levers, methods of influencing various types of finance to achieve a certain result. The financial resources of the firm are a part of the cash in the form of income and external income intended for the fulfillment of financial obligations and the implementation of the costs of ensuring extended reproduction. Financial resources and capital are the main objects of research of the firm's finances. In a regulated market, the concept of "capital" is more often used, which is a real object for the financier and which he can constantly influence in order to generate new income for the firm. As such, capital is an objective factor of production for the practical financier. Thus, capital is a part of the financial resources involved by the firm in the turnover and generating income from this turnover. In this sense, capital acts as a transformed form of financial resources.

The main link of the economy in the market conditions of management are enterprises that act as economic entities. They use certain types of resources for carrying out economic activities, obtaining products, income and savings: material, labor, and financial, as well as monetary funds. Many economists believe that "financial resources" are the money available to businesses. However, cash is an independent economic category. In their concept, the funds of enterprises that are on accounts in bank institutions, in cash registers, etc. are invested. They are taken into account in the active accounts of the accounting of enterprises and are reflected in the asset of their balance sheet. Financial resources are the sources of funds of enterprises that are directed to the formation of their assets. These sources can be owned, borrowed, or attracted. They are reflected in the corresponding sections of the balance sheet liability. Consequently, the financial resources of enterprises are their own, borrowed and attracted monetary capital, which is used by enterprises to form their assets and carry out production and financial activities in order to obtain the corresponding income and profit.

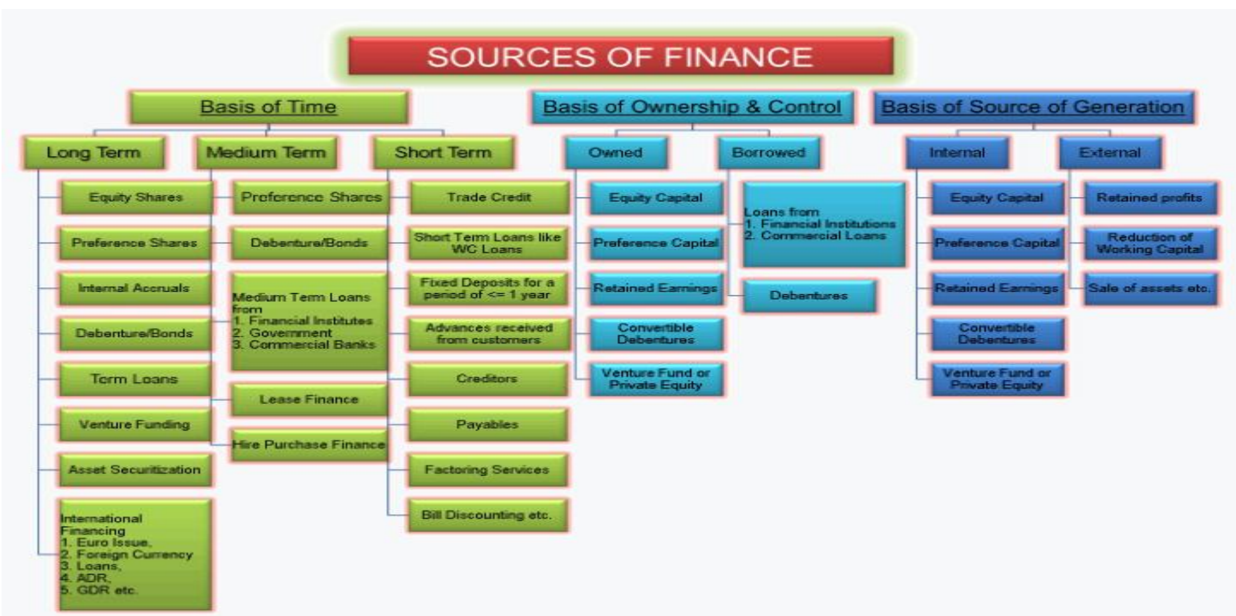
The formation of financial resources is carried out in the process of creating enterprises and implementing their financial relations in the implementation of economic and financial activities. When creating enterprises, the sources of formation of financial resources depend on the form of ownership on the basis of which the enterprise is created. Thus, when creating state-owned enterprises, financial resources are formed at the expense of the budget, funds of higher management bodies, funds of other similar enterprises during their reorganization, etc. For partnerships, this is the share capital, for limited liability companies – the authorized capital, for joint-stock companies-the share capital, for production cooperatives-the share fund, for unitary enterprises-the authorized fund. It turns out that the initial formation of financial resources occurs at the time of the establishment of the enterprise, when the authorized capital (share or stock capital) is formed.

Therefore, the authorized capital is the total value of assets fixed in the constituent documents, which are the contributions of the owners to the capital of the enterprise. The contribution to the authorized capital can be money, securities, other things or property rights that have a monetary value. The authorized capital minimally guarantees the rights of the company's creditors, so its lower limit is legally limited. The authorized capital is the main part of the company's own capital and the main source of its own financial resources. At the expense of its funds, fixed assets and current assets of enterprises are formed.

The investment attractiveness and the possibility of obtaining large loans largely depend on the size of the authorized capital of the organization. And many companies decide to increase it. When the authorized capital of the company is increased at the expense of its property, the nominal value of the shares of all participants of the company increases proportionally without changing the size of their shares. I.e., in fact, the amount by which the authorized capital increases is used to pay for additional shares placed among the participants.

The financial resources of the state and enterprises are the direct objects of financial management, that is, the management of their formation, use and flow of cash flows. The availability of sufficient financial resources, their effective use, determine the good financial position of the enterprise, solvency, financial stability, and liquidity. In this regard, the most important task of enterprises is to find reserves to increase their own financial resources and use those most effectively in order to improve the efficiency of the enterprise as a whole. Effective formation and use of financial resources ensure the financial stability of enterprises, prevents their bankruptcy.

The structure of sources of financial resources formation is important, first of all, the share of own funds in their total volume, the share of borrowed funds (over 50%) complicates the financial activities of the enterprise due to additional payments to banks (lenders), shareholders and shareholders (dividends, interest, etc.) and often makes the balance illiquid. Therefore, the financiers of enterprises are obliged to calculate the profitability of attracting borrowed funds into circulation every time. Effective financial activity of the enterprise is impossible without competent management of financial resources. So here the role of management and classification of financial resources is so much important factor in to the form the capital of enterprises. Here in Figure 2 all possible sources of formation of financial resources of the enterprise are considered in more detail:



Additional contributions may be made by the company's participants within two months from the date of the decision of the general meeting of the company's participants to increase the authorized capital, unless the company's charter or the decision of the general meeting of the company's participants sets a different deadline. Then, no later than one month from the date of the end of this period, the general meeting of the Company must be convened, at which the results of the increase in the authorized capital are approved. In case of non-compliance with this deadline, the increase in the authorized capital of the company will be declared invalid.

The main sources of funds used to finance the economic activities of the enterprise are:

- The own funds of a commercial company (profit, depreciation, etc.) —

- Credit funds and resources of banks whose activities are based on investments;

- Allocation of budgets of various levels;

- Financial resources of various types of commercial structures (investment companies, commercial banks, insurance companies, etc.);

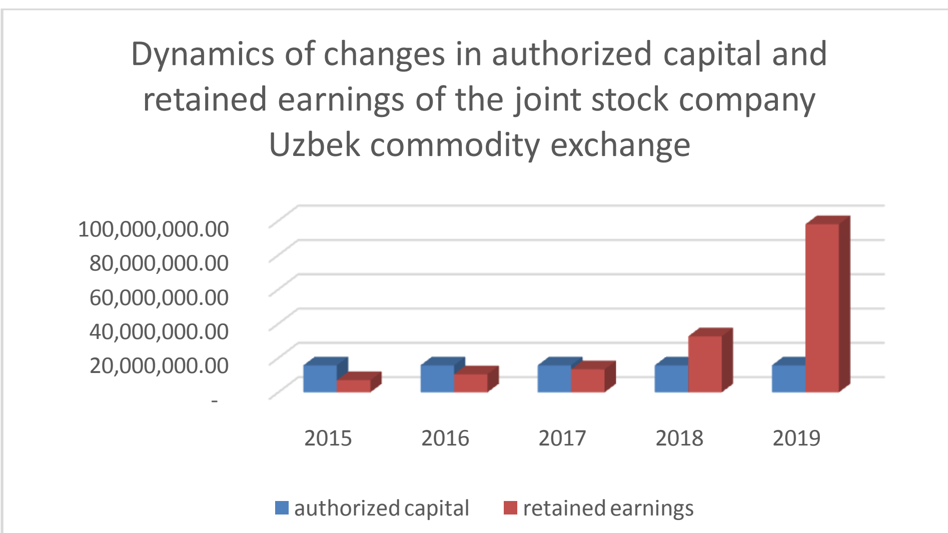
- Investments of foreign companies;

- Private savings of individuals;

- Other types of investments.

We can consider such trends on the example of JSC «Uzbek commodity exchange» over the past five years (Figure 1). As we can see, the authorized capital of this joint-stock company did not change, but there was a stable growth in retained earnings. This was mainly due to the reforms in the legislation of our country, as well as the introduction of innovative methods in the operation of this enterprise.

Diagram 1.



It is potentially possible to achieve a balance between the consumption of your own financial resources and those attracted from outside, between positive and negative cash flow, using the following ways:

- Sale or lease of unused or worn-out fixed assets, in order to improve the efficiency of the use of its own resources;

- Reduction of excess production stocks and non-current assets, in order to accelerate the turnover of assets;

- Establishing stricter control over the timely settlement of payments with both buyers and suppliers, in order to prevent the growth of accounts receivable;

- Use of a more effective pricing policy to promote their own products to the market in order to increase net income and increase the profitability of the enterprise;

- Forecasting of financial performance based on the actual conditions of economic activity and the availability of own financial resources.

These areas should be implemented within the framework of financial management, which is one of the most important subsystems of the overall management system of a modern enterprise and allows for more efficient formation and use of its financial resources.

Thus, the formation of the financial potential of the enterprise is one of the objects of the financial strategy, and its change is due to its effectiveness. The availability of sufficient financial resources and their effective use determine the financial viability of the organization: solvency, financial stability, and liquidity. They can arise from a wide variety of sources

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